

RUDDER



NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

COMPANY C038







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RUDDER



A rudder as defined by the *Bluejacket's Manual* is "a structure at the stern of a vessel, used to control a vessel's heading." Just as the rudder controls a ship's heading, the Recruit Training Command, Orlando, determines the direction in which sailors will go.

The responsibility of transforming civilians into sailors is not taken lightly by the Recruit Training Command staff. Likewise, the responsibility of putting forth the necessary effort to become effective members of the world's greatest Navy is of prime concern to each recruit. The goal of recruit training is to set the proper course and maintain a steady heading. Thus this book, describing the process of recruit training, is titled *The Rudder*.

Within these pages lie graphic reminders of many activities—some pleasant, some not so pleasant, some exciting, some routine, some humorous, and some gravely serious. In future years, *The Rudder* should evoke many memories of one of the most formative and meaningful periods in a person's life, whether as a career Navy member or a civilian reminiscing over the "hitch" in the naval service.

The weeks and months served in recruit training are not easy, but of necessity are rigorous and demanding. The training is diligently planned and administered in order to develop in all trainees the strength of character, loyalty and patriotism necessary to prepare them to defend their country, its ideals and people, against any aggressor.

HISTORY OF NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, ORLANDO

Commissioned on July 1, 1968, the Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, was established to enhance the manpower training capabilities of the United States Navy. Occupying the site of the former Orlando Air Force Base, the training center rapidly became a show place among training commands in the armed forces.

The Commander, Naval Training Center, is tasked with "providing basic indoctrination for officer and enlisted personnel, and primary, advanced specialized training for officer and enlisted personnel in the Regular Navy and Navy Reserve."

Subordinate commands of Naval Training Center are the Naval Administrative Command, Recruit Training Command, Service School Command, Personnel Support Activity and Naval Construction Battalion Unit 419. Twenty-four tenant commands include Naval Nuclear Power School, Naval Hospital, Naval Dental Center, and the Naval Training Equipment Center. Approximately 2,500 Navy men and women and 2,900 civilian employees have permanent duty at the Naval Training Center. NTC's non-permanent personnel include an average on board count of 6,000 men and women recruits and 4,000 other officer and enlisted students.

The Recruit Training Command was commissioned on July 1, 1968, and 400 male recruits graduated on December 12, 1968. Women began recruit training in Orlando in 1972 and on April 1, 1974, the Recruit Training Command (Women) and Recruit Training Command were consolidated and the Recruit Training Command, Orlando, thus became the only Navy Command where both men and women undergo basic training.

The Recruit Training Command has the capability of accommodating approximately 9,000 recruits at a time in seven male and two female divisions and one division for housing approximately 900 apprentice trainees. Located on the Northwest side of the Naval Training Center, the Recruit Training Command is one of the most modern training centers in the world. All buildings are of modern construction and fully air-conditioned. Command facilities include: A Naval Dental Center Annex and Recruit Clinic of the Naval Dental Center; a training (classroom) Building equipped with closed-circuit televisions and the most modern training aids; two dining facilities capable of feeding 9,200 people in 90 minutes; an indoor pistol range; olympic size pool/field house (gymnasium) complex; and the second largest Chapel in the Navy. These facilities are supported by: an In-Processing Facility where new recruits initiate their recruit training; a community center complete with exchange, post office, bank, barber and beauty shop, and portrait studio; and the USS BLUEJACKET, a scale model two-thirds the size of a frigate outfitted with actual shipboard equipment, including sound-powered phones and a boatswain's chair.





REAR ADMIRAL PAULINE M.
HARTINGTON



COMMANDER, NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, ORLANDO

REAR ADMIRAL PAULINE M. HARTINGTON, U.S. NAVY

Rear Admiral Hartington is a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and a graduate of Classical High School and Rhode Island College of Education, Providence. She was commissioned Ensign, U.S. Naval Reserve on 25 August 1953, completing Women Officer Indoctrination School (Class W-13), Newport, Rhode Island, in December 1953. She subsequently served in a variety of junior office assignments as Communications Watch Office, Research Assistant, and Information and Education Officer at Newport, Rhode Island, and Olathe, Kansas. In May 1959, she reported as Aide to the Director, Aviation Plans Division (OP-50), serving until May 1963, when she reported to the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California, for duty under instruction. After completion of the Personnel Management Curriculum in 1964, Rear Admiral Hartington was assigned as the Navy Member, President's Task Force on the War Against Poverty. This task force was the nucleus for the Office of Economic Opportunity, where she served as Special Assistant to the Director, Urban Centers, Job Corps, until April 1966. Rear Admiral Hartington served subsequent tours at the Bureau of Naval Personnel as Head, Officer Undergraduate Education/Foreign Language Training, and as Head, Disability Retirement Branch. She returned to Newport, Rhode Island, on the staff, Commander, Naval Base, as Plans Officer and Assistant for Women. During this tour, she served additional duty as Area Logistics Officer for the Latin American CNOs Conference hosted by Admiral Zumwalt at the Naval War College in April 1970, and received the Navy Commendation Medal. Upon her detachment from the Naval Base Staff, she received the Meritorious Service Medal and reported to the Naval District Washington, as Director, Military Personnel Division. In July 1973, she was selected as the first Navy woman officer to attend the National War College, Fort Leslie J. McNair, Washington, DC. Upon graduation in June 1974, she reported to the Office of the Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff, as Chief, Control Division. She was promoted to Captain on 1 September 1974. In May 1975, she became Executive Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Deputy Secretary on 1 June 1976; and was appointed Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff, on 1 September 1976, the first woman to serve in a billet that had been filled previously by a flag or general officer for thirty-four years. She was awarded the Legion of Merit upon her detachment in May 1977. On 22 June 1977, she assumed command of the Navy Manpower and Material Analysis Center, Pacific, San Diego, California, becoming the second woman to command a major shore installation in the Navy. She relinquished command on 28 June 1979 and was awarded a gold star in lieu of a second Meritorious Service Medal. On 1 August 1979, she became Deputy Director, Total Force Planning Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (Manpower, Personnel and Training) (OP-01). She was selected for appointment to Rear Admiral, Unrestricted Line, in February 1981, becoming the second woman officer so selected. She took command of the Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, on 10 September 1981. In addition to the Legion of Merit, two Meritorious Service Medals, and the Navy Commendation Medal, Rear Admiral Hartington wears the National Defense Service Ribbon with Bronze Star. Rear Admiral Hartington is a permanent resident of Chappell Hill, Texas. She is the daughter of Augustine Hartington of Middletown, Rhode Island, and the late Katherine (Kosikaski) Hartington.

**CAPTAIN
BARBARA R.
NYCE
UNITED STATES
NAVY**

**COMMANDING
OFFICER
RECRUIT
TRAINING
COMMAND**



Captain Barbara R. NYCE was commissioned an Ensign in December 1962 and served her first tour as the Educational Services Officer at the Naval Security Station in Washington, D.C., from March 1963 to July 1964. She reported to the Recruit Training Command in Bainbridge, Maryland, in August 1964 for duty as the Assistant to Military Department Head. She subsequently served as Head of the Military Department, completing her tour in September 1966.

Ordered to the staff of the Commander in Chief, Allied Forces Southern Europe in Naples, Italy, in October 1966, Captain NYCE was assigned first as a Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff and later as Flag Lieutenant to CINCSOUTH. Returning from overseas in November 1968 she spent a year as a student at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California. In January 1970 Captain NYCE reported to the staff of Commander, Amphibious Forces, Pacific Fleet where she served for two years in the Resources Management Branch as the Type Commander's Budget Officer.

In February 1972 she was assigned to the Bureau of Naval Personnel serving first as Head of the BUPERS Manual Branch, next as a Branch Head, in the Compensation and Entitlement

Policy Division, and finally as Action Officer in the Officer Professional Development Division. From July 1976 to July 1977 Captain NYCE attended the College of Naval Warfare at the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, after which she was ordered to the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations in the Systems Analysis Division and assigned to the Resource Analysis Group. Captain NYCE served as Commanding Officer, Naval Technical Training Center, Treasure Island, from June 1978 to September 1980 and as an assistant Division Director and Division Director in the Distribution Department of the Naval Military Personnel Command until October 1982, when she was assigned as the Special Assistant for Women's Policy in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Manpower, Personnel and Training (OP-01W)). Captain NYCE assumed command of Recruit Training Command, Orlando, on 8 June 1983.

Captain NYCE is a graduate of Towson State College in Maryland where she was awarded a B.S. degree in Education. In 1969 she was awarded a M.S. degree in Business Administration (Economics) from the Naval Postgraduate School.



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
RECRUIT TRAINING COMMAND
ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32813

**FROM: Commanding Officer
TO: The Graduating Recruits**

- 1. My sincere congratulations on having successfully completed one of the most difficult and demanding periods of your life. The training you have undergone has required an adjustment to a new and different environment. It has prepared you to undertake an awesome responsibility and assume your rightful place in our society. I am confident that the lessons learned have better prepared you for your future endeavors to the Navy and to the Nation.**
- 2. You have been taught many things that will be useful to you throughout your life, but perhaps the most important of these was that you can accomplish any task with true effort and desire. It is this lesson that has marked our Navy with pride since its beginning. As you join the Fleet and proceed on to bigger and better challenges, remember it takes a proud crew to make a fine ship.**
- 3. I wish you "Fair winds and following seas."**

**B.R. NYCE
Captain, U.S. Navy**







RECRUIT TRAINING COMMAND ORLANDO, FLORIDA



Seeing Orlando, Florida for the first time was very nice but I was even more impressed when we arrived at the RECRUIT TRAINING COMMAND. It was like a city built inside a city. There are several churches, grocery stores, hospitals, schools, fire stations, I could go on and on! Amazing ...





COMPANY COMMANDER

AS YOUR COMPANY COMMANDER, I WILL TRAIN YOU TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY. I WILL DEVELOP YOU INTO SMARTLY DISCIPLINED SAILORS BOTH PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY, INDOCTRINATED IN LOVE OF GOD, COUNTRY AND THE UNITED STATES NAVY. I WILL DEMAND OF YOU AND DEMONSTRATE BY MY OWN EXAMPLE, THE HIGHEST STANDARDS OF PERSONAL CONDUCT, MORALITY AND PROFESSIONAL SKILL. I WELCOME YOU TO THE UNITED STATES NAVY.





THE NAVY AND



The Second Continental Congress established the Continental Navy on October 13, 1775. During the Revolutionary War, the newly-created Navy never had more than 27 ships. The Navy relied on the support of privateers who had been defending the harbors and shores of the colonies since 1661. Successes by the small Continental Navy were well documented during the Revolution, yet the Navy was disbanded and the last ship was sold in 1785.

In 1794, the U.S. Navy was once again established by Congress to protect U.S. shipping in the Mediterranean against Algerian pirates. Two of the six frigates constructed, the **CONSTITUTION** and the **CONSTELLATION**, are still afloat today.

Famous names during the first 100 years of the Navy included: John Paul Jones, Robert Morris, Stephen Decatur, Oliver Hazard Perry, George Bancroft and David S. Farragut. During the first 100 years, naval hospitals were established by Congress, Antarctica was discovered, the Navy suffered its first mutiny, the trans-Atlantic cable was laid, the Confederate Navy surrendered, petroleum oil was tested for use as a fuel source and the **USS INTREPID**, the first warship to be equipped with torpedoes was commissioned.



OF YESTERYEAR TOMORROW

The next 100 years of the Navy showed more emphasis on technological development. The Navy's first submarine was constructed, the Navy Hospital Corps was established, and the Great White Fleet made its around-the-world cruise in 1907. Commodore Robert Peary raised the U.S. flag at the North Pole and the Navy's first airplane was ordered in 1911. The Navy commissioned its first aircraft carrier in 1922 and the Seabees were established in 1942.

From 1946 to the late '50's the Navy became electronic, nucleonic and supersonic. On January 17, 1955, the first submarine using nuclear power, the **USS NAUTILUS**, got underway. On July 7, 1948, the first enlisted woman was sworn into the regular Navy. In 1959, four naval aviators were among seven men selected for prospective astronauts and John Glenn made the first manned orbit of the earth in 1962 in the **FRIENDSHIP VII**. The Navy also played an important part in the tracking of manned and unmanned space craft as well as being responsible for recovery of manned space capsules.

The 60's, '70's and '80's saw not only advancements in surface, air and space technology but also the use of nuclear power for fuel as exemplified by the newly-commissioned carriers, **USS EISENHOWER**, **USS NIMITZ** and **USS CARL VINSON** showing the capabilities to steam for 13 years without refueling.





COME ABOARD! you are members of the **UNITED STATES** **ARMED FORCES**
The nation of the service demand **your** finest effort! Give it **With All Your Heart**





A LITTLE ABOVE THE EARS PLEASE!

I was a little concerned about this part of boot camp from the beginning!

The women recruits came out of the beauty shop with much shorter hair styles than when they arrived. My company of men recruits had a similar experience. One style for everyone! "ALL FOR ONE AND ONE FOR ALL, YOU MIGHT SAY"! It was really quite funny, we all looked practically the same. I've been told that boot camp has really changed over the years. I'm glad they still cut your hair though, this particular moment I'm sure I shall remember forever ...





NEW CLOTHES

Burdines, Lord & Taylor, Maas Brothers, nope . . . it's "NAVY ISSUE"! Our first week we were issued everything from rain gear to shoe strings and at a price we just couldn't turn down!

It may have been only our first week of boot camp, but after our first issue you could sense a presence of PRIDE among each and every one of us.











MEDICAL

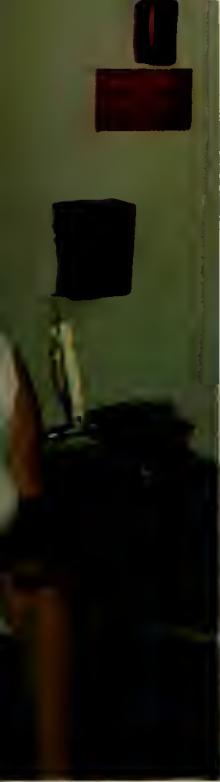
DENTAL

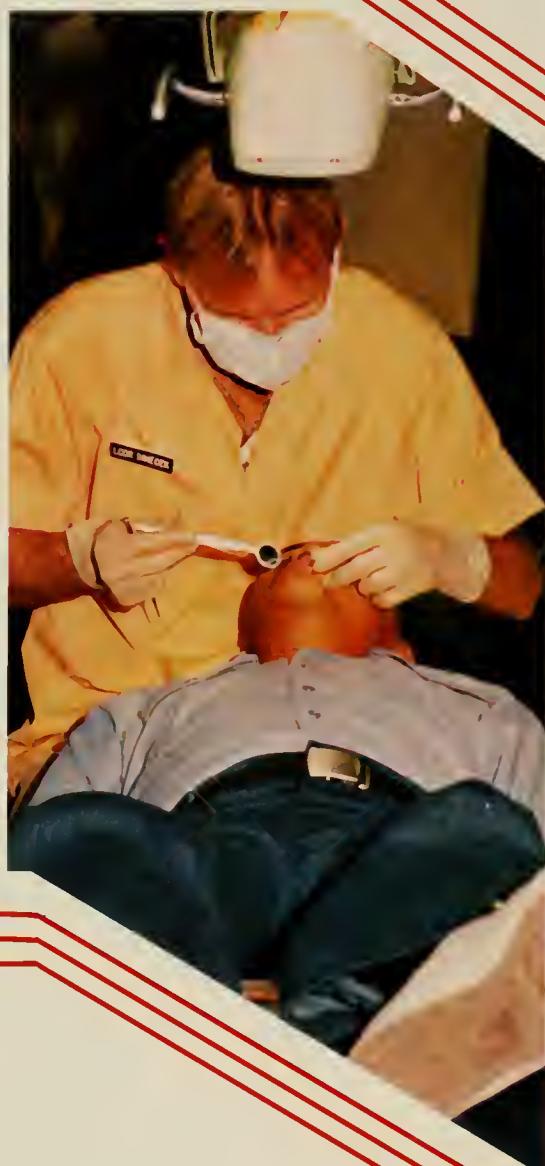
OPTICAL

Preventive medicine is very important in everyone's life. The NAVY really shows concern for our well-being. Everyone is given a thorough examination and immunizations against disease. Fortunately all shots are given quickly with an automatic immunization gun.

A complete Dental and Optical review is given by trained NAVY doctors and dentists. New glasses are issued by the medical department to those needing corrected vision. The dental department takes care of all of our dental work.









THE NAVY WAY

The first few weeks of boot camp I could not understand the reasoning behind "THE NAVY WAY" of doing things. However, it became clearer and clearer as time went on. My Company Commander wasn't really concerned if my sheets were folded at an exact 45 degree angle. He was concerned that I was learning how to follow "exact" directions and that my shipmates and I were working as a team to achieve a common goal, knowing that some day our lives may depend on it.













PHYSICAL TRAINING

One sir, two sir, three sir is a familiar sound during our physical training exercises. Not exactly being a Charles Atlas, I wondered if I was going to be able to keep up with my shipmates during my eight weeks of training. However, it was at this time that I found life-long friends. We all wanted to finish this training together. The guys that were falling a little behind were helped by their shipmates. No one really seemed interested in setting world records, only finishing together, which is exactly what we did!







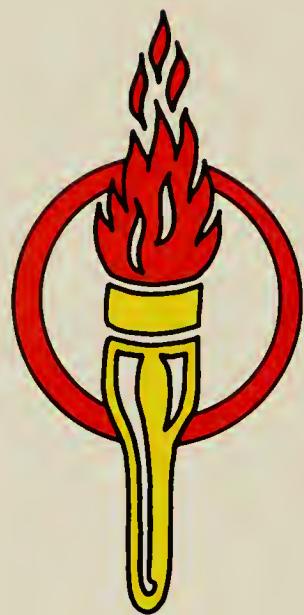














COMPANY MARCH

Company . . . forward . . . March! Keeping in step to a precision march sounds and looks kind of hard, but it is basically pretty easy once you catch on to it.

Listening to your RCPO is the key to a successful precision march. The orders are all basically the same; right turn, left turn, to the rear and forward march. You follow the person in front of you and carry on smartly. Now . . . how about a DOUBLE TO THE REAR, RIGHT TURN, MARCH?!?













HANDS ON TRAINING

In addition to our classroom training, the Recruit Training Command offers many opportunities to have "hands-on" training sessions. Those continuing on to Apprenticeship Training have an even more indepth "hands-on" training in the field of Seamanship, Airmanship and Basic Marine Engineering.

There is only so much that can be taught through a book and this type of training better prepares us for the duties expected of us upon our arrival in the fleet.



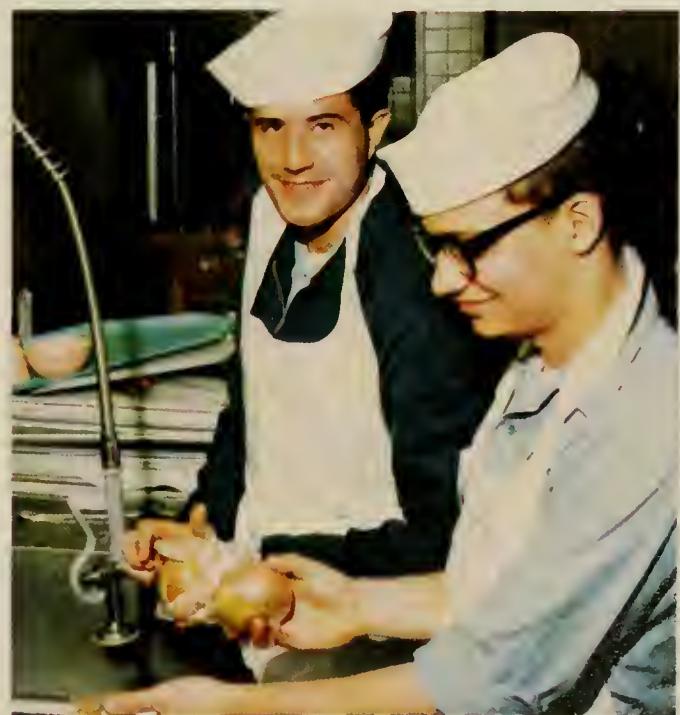




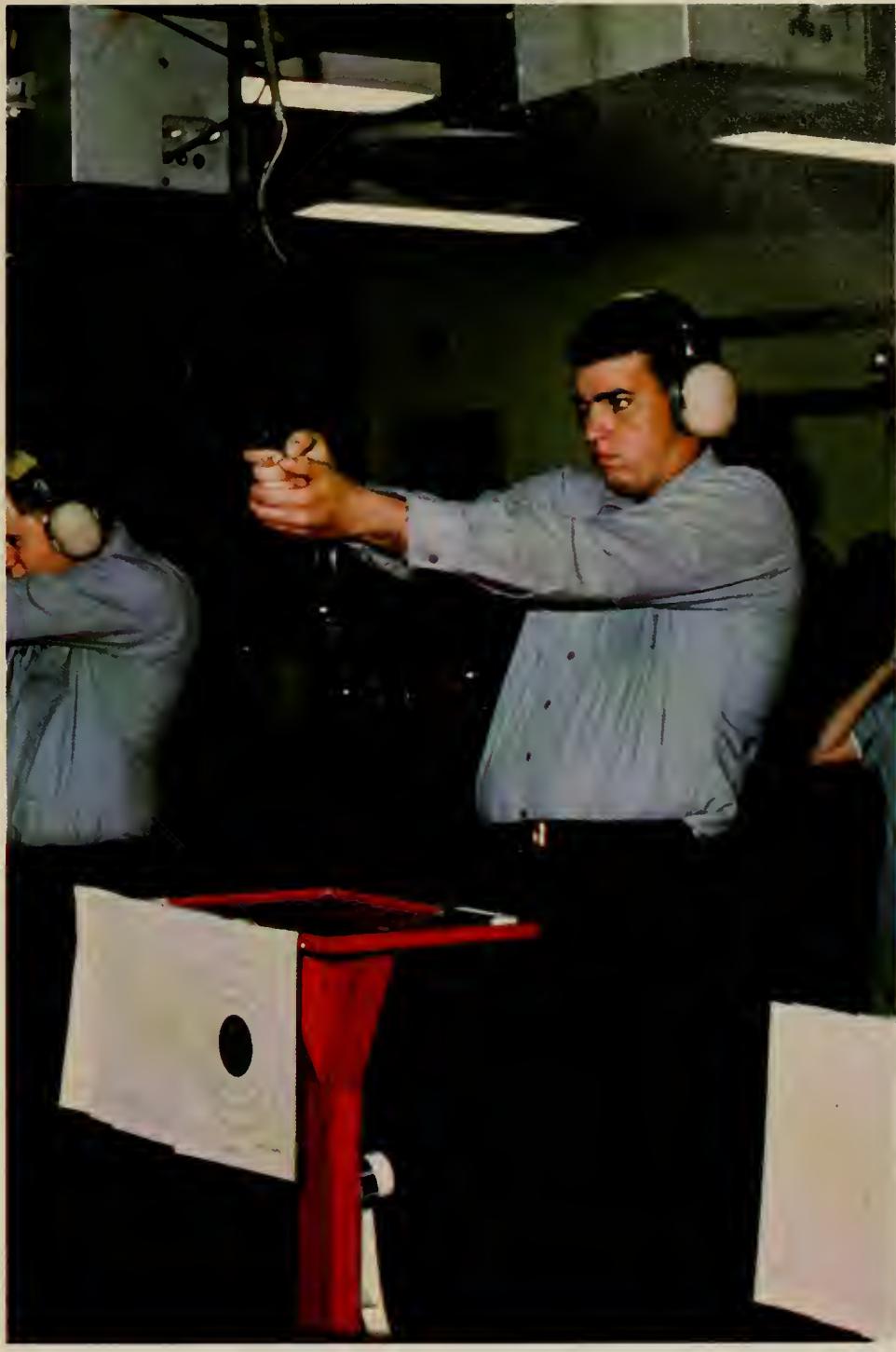
CHOW TIME

During our eight weeks of training, we have the opportunity to experience on the job training. We are assigned general duties that we may be assigned when we arrive to the fleet. Many of us go to office jobs, others to the galley and so forth. Did you know at RTC we drink 1540 gallons of milk and eat approximately 10,000 pounds of food a day!



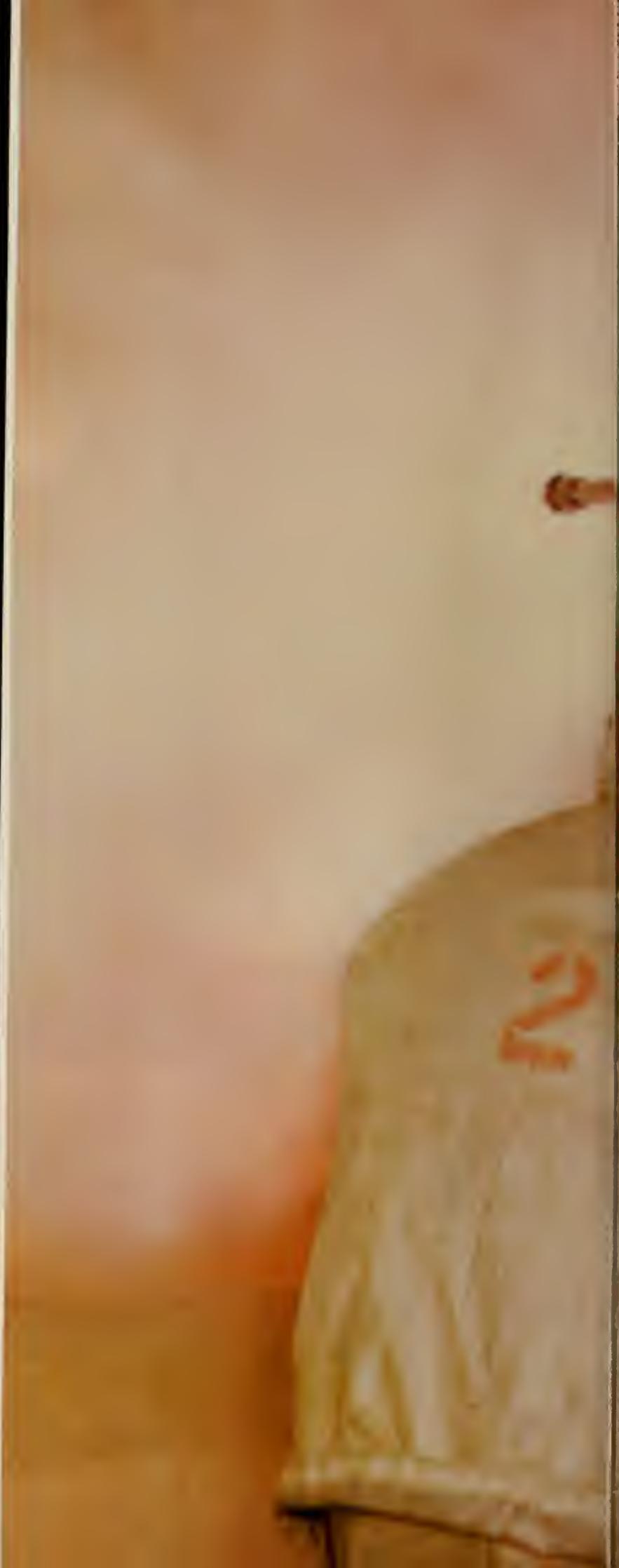






DAMAGE CONTROL

There are three major classes of fire. AL-PHA, which is a wood burning fire; BRAVO, which is an oil burning fire; and CHARLIE, which is an electrical fire. In FIRE FIGHTING training we were taught to determine the difference between the three and how to extinguish them in the safest and most timely fashion.

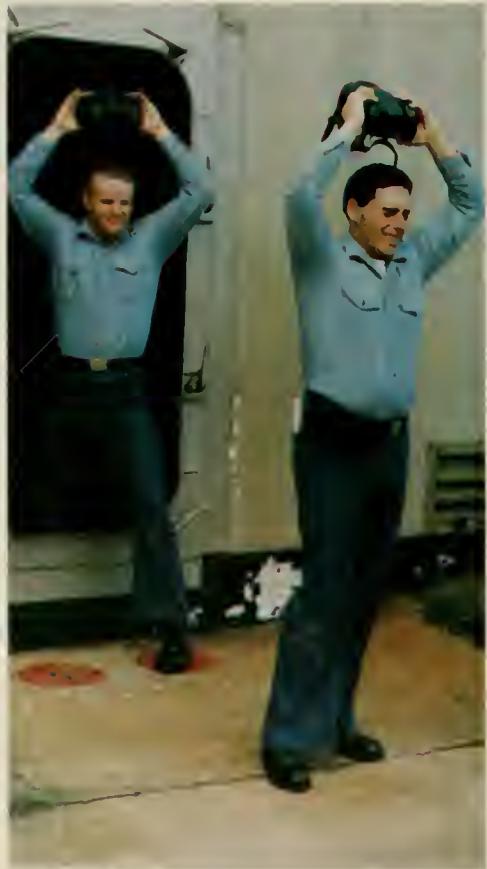




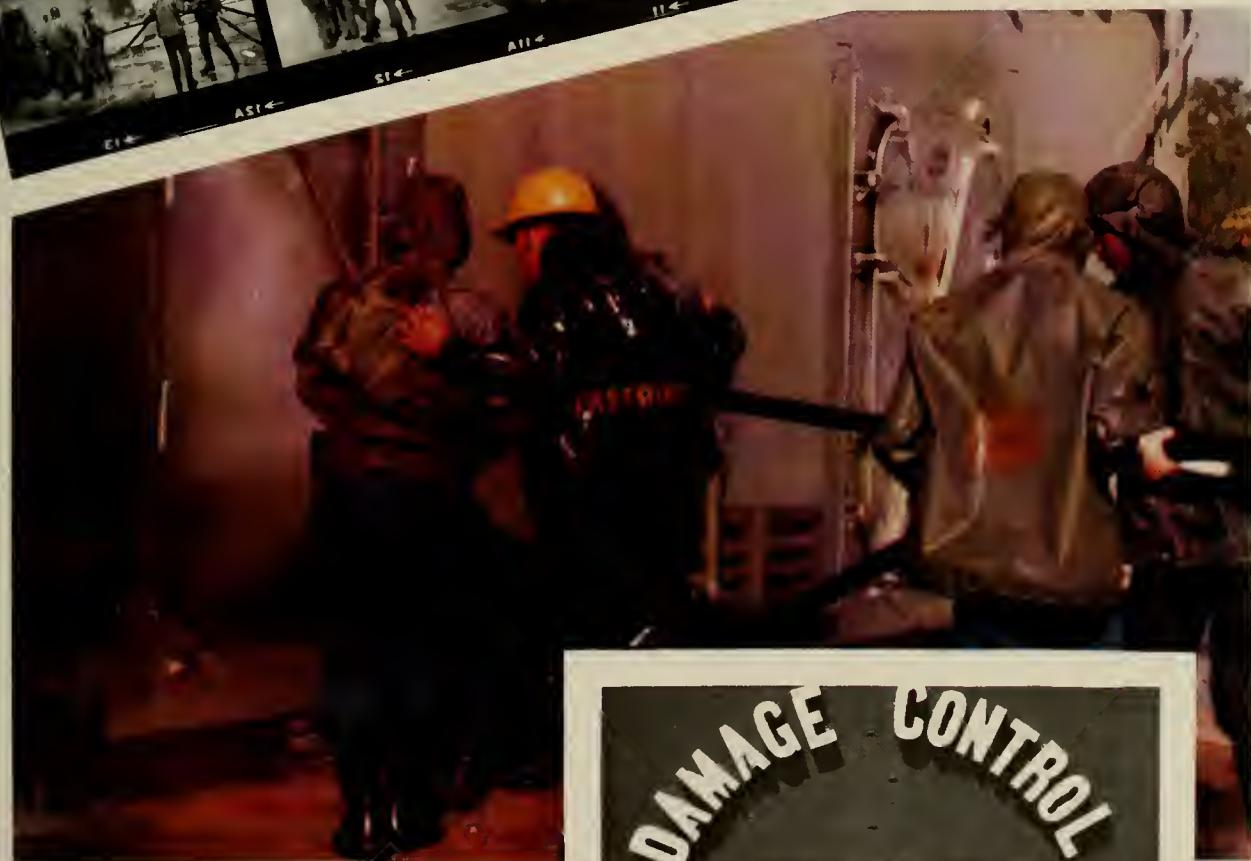




CHEMICAL WARFARE



CLASS "BRAVO" FIRE



"The fire in compartment 02-133-Lima is secured. Fire Party muster abreast the quarterdeck at 0745.



Almighty God, Receive Into Thy Protective Care These People Who
are About To Go Forth To Defend Justice And Freedom As Members
Of The United States Navy. Give Them Strength To Meet Every Trial,
Courage To Face Every Danger. Teach Them To Give And Not To
Count The Cost, To Fight And Not To Heed The Wounds, To Work
And Not To Seek Reward, That They May Wear With Honor The
Uniform Of Their Country And Serve It Worthily.





SPORTS WEEK-END









GRADUATION

During the past eight weeks many of my friends have experienced a new part of life, "NAVY LIFE". Through physical training, inspections, fire fighting, written tests and a lot of teamwork, we have all made it to our graduation. We are all as proud of each other as we hope our families are of us. Looking over the parade grounds you will see a gleam in each and every eye . . . We are all proud, we are a team, we are the PRIDE OF THE NAVY . . . and that's what it's all about**













LIFE

AT
RTC





LIBERTY CALL







COMPANY C038

COMMENCED TRAINING DECEMBER 12, 1983—GRADUATION FEBRUARY 8, 1984



BEN W. MCLEMORE BMC
COMPANY COMMANDER



ANTHONY J. VARGO MM1
COMPANY COMMANDER



ANTHONY K. KENON
RCPO



CHARLES T. JUAREZ
MAA



JOSEPH FELAN
YEOMAN



DOUGLAS L.
MCKINNON
PORT WATCH PO



ALVIN R. WINN
STARBOARD WATCH
PO



FRED L. GALLAGHER
EPO



EUGENE M. SULLIVAN
EPO

IBRAHIM AKSAL
GREGORY M. ARNOLD
LUIS A. APONTE
LAWRENCE W. BLOCK



DANIEL J. BLUNDELL
DANIEL P. BRAHANEY
FRED E. CAGLE JR.
VANCE R. DAVIS

WILLIAM J.
DELORENZE
RONALD L. DEVOE
THOMAS A. EASLEY
RUDY A. FEIX

STEPHEN F. FLEMING
WILLIAM D. GAGNON
SHAWN M. HANNER
RUSTY M. HASSEN

EDWARD C. HOGAN
SCOTT T. HORACK
STANLEY F. HUNT
KENNETH W. IMHOFF

JOHN D.
JENNINGS
DAVID A.
JOLLEY
TODD T.
LOVEDAY
WILLIAM L.
MACHEN



JOSE L. MALAVE
MARK A.
MARTIN
WILLIAM L.
MARX MILLER
WILLIAM L.
MECK



MICHAEL E.
MOORE
DAVID A. NEILL
KENNETH G.
NELSON
ALLEN J. NOLZ



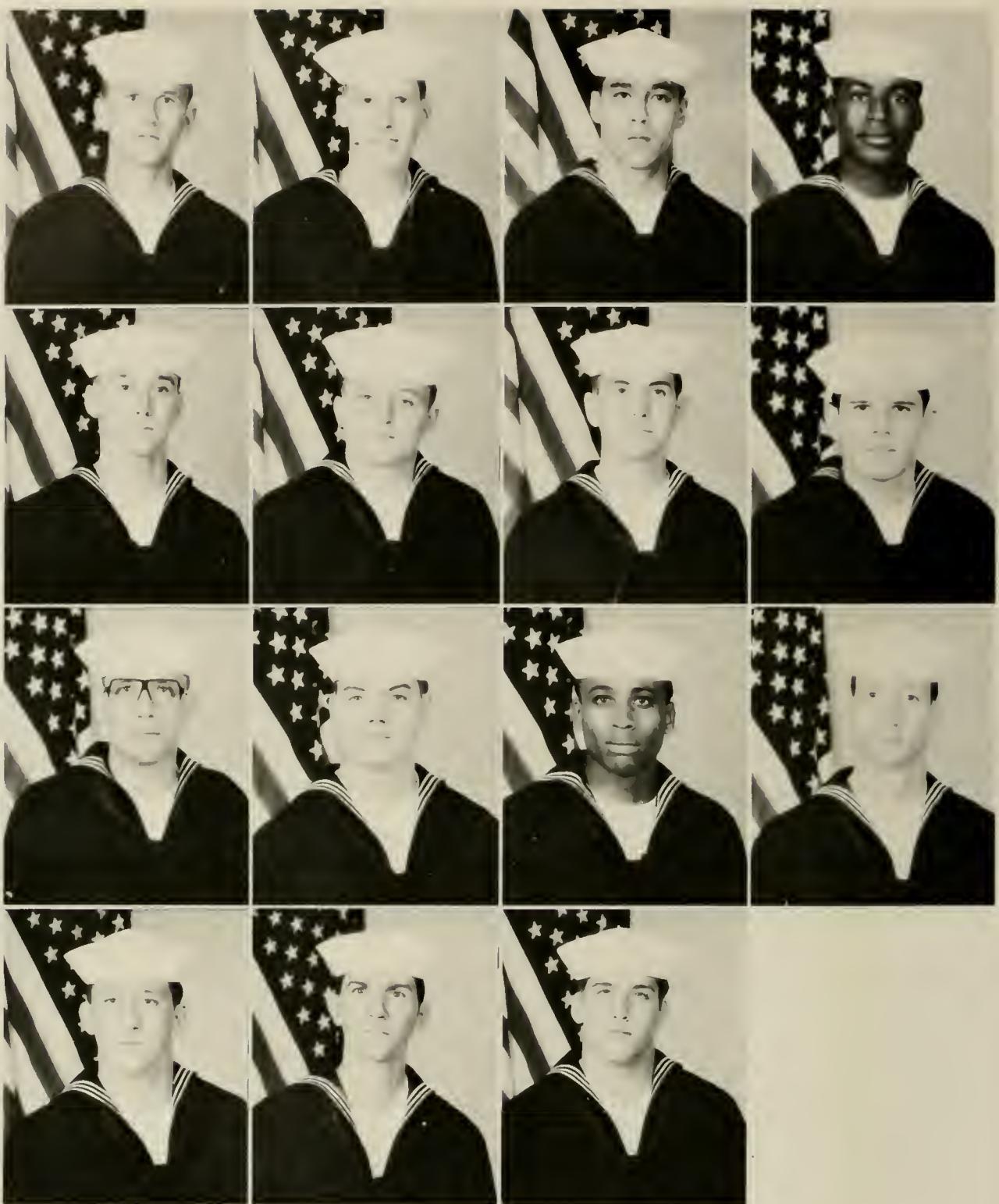
MANUEL C.
OTERO
MICHAEL J.
PAVLISICK
DEWAYNE H.
PETERS
JOSEPH M.
PHILIPPOOM



GUILLERMO
PIERLUSSI
JOHN D. RIDDLE
ANDREW Y.
RIETA
RICHARD R.
RUDD



JESS W. RYSKA
MICHAEL L.
SEARS
ROBERT R.
SHIVELY
ERIC SIMMONS



FLOYD A.
WEYENBERG
MICHAEL W.
CHENALLAY
PETER J.
MATSON



























SHIPPING OUT



Spain

London

Rome

Paris

Hong Kong





